Memorials

OF THE

Scottish Family of Glen

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Memorials

OF THE

Scottish Family of Glen

BY THE

Rev. Charles Rogers, D.D., LL.D.

FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND; OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES, COPENHAGEN; OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF BOHEMIA, AND OF THE ROYAL HERALDIC SOCIETY OF ITALY; ASSOCIATE OF THE IMPERIAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF RUSSIA; AND CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF BERLIN; OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA, AND OF THE HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND

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MEMORIALS

OF THE

SCOTTISH FAMILY OF GLEN.

Glen of Peeblesshire.

THE lands of Glen, on the left bank of the Quair stream, in the County of Peebles, gave name to their owner at a period prior to the War of Independence. In 1296 Sarah of the Glen took the oath of fealty to Edward I.; and on the 3d September of the same year, she, as widow of Duncan Glen, who died in 1292, begged of Edward that her lands might be restored. The lands were then in the keeping of Patrick, fourth Earl of Dunbar.[1] Duncan and Sarah Glen died without issue.

Glen of the Lennox.

Simultaneously appear on record another family of the name resident in the Lennox. On the 14th November 1292, Edward I., as "Lord Superior," granted to Richard Fraser the custody of lands and tenements which belonged to the deceased Richard de Glen.[2] And in 1293-4 Walter de Cambehon (Cambo), keeper of Fife, charges in his account the sum of 23s. 7d., as the expenses of John de Ethale and a clerk, during thirteen days' absence at the Lennox, in taking seisin of the land "del Glen" and others.[3] The locality so styled is situated within the area of the modern parishes of Campsie and Strathblane. During the thirteenth century the legal

[1] Scottish Rolls in Public Record Office, i., 38. [2] Fine Roll 20 Edward I., 1.
[3] Exchequer Q.R. Miscellanea—Army, No. $\frac{2}{1}^{2}$.

business of South-Eastern Lennox was transacted at Linlithgow. At a court there held on the 8th October 1299, John de Glen complained of John of Mar,[1] that he had in his hands arrested certain goods belonging to a person in the Lennox, and that in defiance of this act he (Mar) had surrendered the goods. When on the 21st of October the complaint was renewed, the Sheriff of Linlithgow certified that, as the complainer had failed to produce security to pursue the cause, he had justified the defender.[2]

The Glen family in the Lennox, unlike that bearing the name in the County of Peebles, refused to submit to Edward's usurpation. Sir David de Glen of the Lennox served under the brave Sir William Oliphant in the defence of Stirling Castle, when in 1304 Edward I. conducted the siege in person. It was on this occasion that Edward stripped the leaden roof of the refectory at St Andrews to provide missiles for his war-engines. Commenced on the 22d of April, the siege was maintained for three months, when Edward succeeded in causing a breach and taking the place by assault. With his usual severity he subjected the prisoners, including women and children, to the grossest ignominy. He caused Sir William Oliphant and his knights to be brought before him, in presence of his nobles, stript of their outer garments, and with ropes about their necks, and so apparelled to implore his clemency on their knees; he then made a show of benevolence by sparing their lives. But he sent Oliphant to the Tower, and imprisoned the other knights in his different castles.[3] Sir David de Glen was imprisoned at Newcastle. On the 13th January 1304-5, Edward commanded the Sheriff of Northumberland to pay wages to David de Glen and three other Scotsmen, prisoners taken at Stirling Castle, now in the Castle of Newcastle-on-Tyne. On the 12th November 1305, Lucas Taylleboys, late Sheriff of Northumberland, reported to the Exchequer that he had allowed David de Glen and another, late enemies to the King in Stirling Castle, 18s. He had received them from Richard of Seleby, master of La Blie of Newcastle, to be kept in prison 54 days, from that day till Michaelmas thereafter, at 2d. a day.[4]

Regaining his liberty, Sir David de Glen became an attached supporter of King Robert the Bruce.

Sir David de Glen had three sons, Colban, John, and Roger.

In 1324 Robert the Bruce granted to Colban de Glen, eldest son of Sir David de Glen, a charter of the lands of Quilts (Cults) in the County of Peebles;[5] also

[1] John of Mar, and John Robuk, Bailiffs of Linlithgow, swore fealty to Edward I. at Berwick on the 28th August 1296.

[2] Document in Public Record Office—Stevenson's Historical Documents, ii., 394, 396.

[3] Privy Seals (Tower), 33 Edward I., 1.

[4] Exchequer Q.R. Memoranda, 33 Edward I., m. 72 *dorso*.

[5] Robertson's Index of Charters, 23, 11[2].

the lands of Eastshield in the County of Lanark.[1] And Elizabeth, King Robert's second Queen, denoted her favour by a bequest to him of one hundred shillings, which was paid prior to the 26th June 1328.[2]

Colban de Glen had a son Robert, so named in honour of the King. Visiting the Court with his father, Robert de Glen became a favourite in the royal family. King Robert the Bruce was twice married. By his first wife Isabella, daughter of Donald, tenth Earl of Mar, he had an only child Marjory, who married Walter the Steward. By his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, he had a son David, his successor, also two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret. Elizabeth died unmarried.

Margaret, the youngest daughter of King Robert, espoused Robert de Glen, with the approval of her brother King David, who granted him and his wife a charter of the lands of Nether Pittedie at Kinghorn in Fife.[3] From King David, Robert Glen had afterwards a charter of Glasgow Forest at Kintore, Aberdeenshire; while the Princess Margaret, at the same time, received from her brother a charter of the lands of Morphie in Kincardineshire.[4]

Princess Margaret Bruce married secondly, in 1344, William, fifth Earl of Sutherland. With the Earl she had, on the 10th October 1345, a conjunct charter of the Earldom of Sutherland, whereby it was converted into a regality. Margaret Bruce, Countess of Sutherland, died in 1358, leaving by her second marriage three sons, Alexander, John, and William. On Alexander, the eldest son, his uncle David II. was inclined to settle the succession to the Crown, to the exclusion of the Stewarts;[5] he seems to have died young. John, second son, died at Lincoln in 1361. William succeeded his father in the Earldom of Sutherland.

The death of Robert de Glen, first husband of the Princess Margaret, is unrecorded. And in royal charters, dated 12th October 1357, and 30th September 1367, Sir Robert de Glen, Rector of the church of Liberton, is named.[6] The marriage of the Princess may have been dissolved consequent on her husband entering the Church. With the authority of Parliament, David II. revoked a grant of lands in Aberdeenshire, "lately in the hands of Robert de Glen."[7]

To John de Glen, second son of the hero of Stirling Castle, King Robert the Bruce granted a charter of the lands of Balmutache (Balmuto) in Fife.[8] These

[1] Exchequer Rolls, i., 169, 274.
[2] *Ibid.*, i., 116.
[3] Robertson's Index, 33, 43.
[4] *Ibid.*, 38, 32, 33, 39, 46, 62, 19.
[5] Family Records of the Bruces and the Cumyns, by M. E. Cumming Bruce, Edinb. 1870, 4to, p. 160.
[6] Robertson's Index, 75, 86, 83, 174.
[7] Acta Parl. Scot., i., 529.
[8] Robertson's Index, 25, 52.

lands continued in the family of Glen till the beginning of the fifteenth century,[1] when Mariota, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Glen, married Sir John Boswell of Balgregie, in Western Fifeshire. The descendant of Mariota Glen, Thomas Boswell, obtained from James IV. the estate of Auchinleck, in the county of Ayr; he fell at Flodden on the 9th September 1513. The families of Boswell of Balmuto and Auchinleck have had several distinguished members. David Boswell of Balmuto, admitted a Lord of Session in 1798, took as his judicial title the name of his estate. Alexander Boswell, who was raised to the bench in 1754 by the title of Lord Auchinleck, was father of James Boswell, the biographer of Samuel Johnson. In the mansion of Balmuto perished in 1822 from the effects of a wound received in a duel, Sir Alexander Boswell, Baronet, son of Johnson's biographer, and an eminent descendant of the House of Glen.

To Roger de Glen, youngest son of Sir David de Glen, King Robert the Bruce granted an annuity of one hundred shillings; it was continued by his son and successor David II.[2]

A scion of the Lennox family acquired a settlement in the vicinity of Stirling, but the early history of this branch cannot be traced.

Towards the close of the seventeenth century, John Glen held in lease the farm of Foot-o'-Green in the Parish of St Ninians.* He had six sons and a daughter, Margaret. John the eldest son, born 9th March 1709, studied at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1726. By the Presbytery of Linlithgow licensed to preach in 1732, he was soon afterwards appointed Chaplain to Colonel Gardiner. In April 1741 he was ordained minister of Forgandenny. He died on the 10th October 1792, in his 84th year, and the 52d of his ministry.[3] Mr John Glen of Forgandenny married, 13th August 1741, Elizabeth, daughter of John Thomson, merchant, Edinburgh, with issue three daughters. Of these, Margaret the eldest, and Agnes the youngest, died unmarried: Elizabeth the second daughter married Dr Johnston, a physician from Virginia, and became ancestress of the family of Glen-Johnston of Perth and Edinburgh.[4]

James, third son of John Glen, tenant-farmer at Foot-o'-Green, was born on the 30th September 1714, and died unmarried.

Robert, fourth son, was born 16th December 1717; he settled as a tanner in Glasgow, and became prosperous. He married, with issue a son and daughter.

[1] "1440, Feb. 22d.—A noble woman, Christiana de Glen, daughter and one of the heirs of the late John de Glen of Balmuto, declared that while she was in less age, and detained in subjection and custody by the late David de Ogilvy, her husband, she made an entail of the lands belonging her in heritage, which, now that she is free, she revokes." —Balfour's MSS., Advocates' Library.

[2] Exchequer Rolls, i., 209.

[3] Fasti Eccl. Scot., ii., 640.

[4] Forgandenny Parish Register.

* He married 18 March 1708, Margaret Murray (St. Ninians Mar. Reg.)
His children appear in the Register in the following order -
(1) John - 10 March 1709
(2) Archibald - 2 October 1710
(3) Margaret - 24 Nov. 1712
(4) James - 30 Sept. 1714
(5) Robert - 16 Dec. 1716
(5) Alexander - 31 January 1722
(6) James 27 Nov. 1718
(7) William 22 Jan. 1720

William, fifth son, born 22d January 1720, engaged in merchandise at St Petersburg; he died unmarried.

Alexander, sixth son, born 5th February 1722, settled at Bannockburn as a manufacturer. He married, with issue four sons and a daughter. The sons became merchants in Glasgow.

Archibald, second son of John Glen, farmer at Foot-o'-Green, was born 5th October 1710, and succeeded to his father's lease. He married Elizabeth Anderson of Skeokmill, with issue five sons and seven daughters. Margaret, the eldest daughter, born 9th March 1738, married ——— Liddell, and was mother of Archibald and William Liddell, prosperous citizens of Glasgow. Mary, Elizabeth, and Janet died young: Isobel, fifth daughter, married Thomas Anderson, and among her grandsons were the Right Reverend David Anderson, Bishop of Rupert's Land; Thomas Darnley Anderson of Waverley Abbey, Farnham, Mayor of Liverpool; and William Archibald Anderson, merchant in Glasgow. Catherine, sixth daughter, born on the 4th June 1754, married William Kidston, merchant, Queen Street, Glasgow; their grandson is the present William Kidston of Ferniegair. Mary, the youngest daughter, born 25th April 1756, married, 12th November 1787, the Reverend Thomas Burns, Minister of Renfrew, and proprietor of Millburn in that county. One of her daughters married General Harry Thomson of the Indian Army.

Of the sons of Archibald Glen, John the eldest, born 21st October 1736, rented the farm of Lumloch, Lanarkshire; he married, with issue a son William, who died young: one of his two daughters married ——— Orr, merchant in Glasgow: her son, Sir Andrew Orr, became Lord Provost of Glasgow, and in reward of services received the honour of knighthood. Sir Andrew Orr died in May 1874. Robert, second son of Archibald Glen, born 23d January 1741, died young. A son Robert, born 29th May 1752, settled in Russia.

William, third son of Archibald Glen, born 9th May 1744, prosecuted merchandise in Glasgow. He acquired the estate of Forganhall, near Falkirk, and was appointed a Magistrate for Stirlingshire; he died in 1808. By his wife Jean, daughter of George Gray of Aberdeen, he had three sons and two daughters; George, second son, born 13th June 1803, was for many years a merchant in Liverpool, and in 1858 purchased the estate of Stratton Audley Park, Bicester, in the county of Oxford. He served as High Sheriff of Oxfordshire in 1864, and died 9th December 1885. He married in 1832 Christina, daughter of John Baird of Abbott's Grange, Stirlingshire, with issue five sons and two daughters.

Alexander, fourth son of Archibald Glen, was born 24th January 1748. In 1770 he settled as a merchant in Queen Street, Glasgow, trading with his brother

Robert, then settled in Russia. He also carried on an extensive business as a West India merchant. He married Jane, sister of the Rev. Thomas Burns, minister of Renfrew (husband of his sister Mary), with issue six sons and a daughter Jean, who died young. Archibald, the eldest son, conducted business first in the West Indies, afterwards at Liverpool. Robert, the third son, died at Trinidad. Alexander the fourth, and James the sixth, sons were planters in Demerara. Thomas, fifth son of Alexander Glen, settled in Newfoundland.

William Glen, second son of Alexander Glen and Jane Burns, acquired some distinction as a Poet. Born in Queen Street, Glasgow, on the 24th November 1789, he about the age of seventeen entered a place of business in the city. As the representative of his house he proceeded to the West Indies, and after an absence of several years returned to Glasgow, and there commenced business on his own account. In 1814 he was elected a Director of the Chamber of Commerce, but in the same year he experienced commercial reverses, which compelled him to relinquish the concerns of business. He now engaged in literary pursuits. Cultivating the poetical faculty, he in 1815 produced a small duodecimo volume, entitled "Poems chiefly Lyrical." In a state of weak health he some years resided at the pleasant retreat of Reinagour, in the parish of Aberfoyle, Perthshire. Returning to Lanarkshire, he died at Edwin Place, Gorbals, in December 1826, at the early age of thirty-seven. By the author of these memorials, his poems and songs were, in 1874, collected and published in a small duodecimo volume.[1] His song "Wae's me for Prince Charlie" is widely popular.

William Glen married, in 1818, Catharine Macfarlane, daughter of John Macfarlane, merchant, Glasgow, by whom he had an only daughter. A widow at thirty-three, Mrs Glen devoted herself to a life of benevolence. At Glenmuck, a solitary spot in the vale of Aberfoyle, she provided a home for orphan children, in which she was many years assisted by her like-minded daughter. When in September 1872 an account of the Aberfoyle Orphanage appeared in a monthly serial, the public learned with surprise as to the beneficent work carried on by the poet's widow and daughter. And as a becoming recognition of their unwearied service, a new dwelling for the mother and daughter was reared by public subscription. This structure was erected in 1873, and within its comfortable walls Mrs Glen and her daughter have closed their lives of Christian devotedness.

[1] This work is entitled "The Poetical Remains of William Glen, with a Memoir by the Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D., and an account of the Aberfoyle Orphanage, conducted by the Poet's widow and daughter, by Mrs George Cupples." Edinburgh, 1874.

Glen of Bar.

William Glen, armiger, is witness to an instrument conveying the fishings at Crochat-Shot to the monks of Paisley in 1452. His successor, James Glen, received from Robert, Abbot of Paisley, the lands of Bar, Bridge-end, and Lyntchels, in the lordship of Paisley. James Glen of Bar granted on the 30th January 1558-9 to Hugh Campbell of Kilbirnie an obligation whereby he agreed to protect him in the infeftment of the Woodend of Greenock, in respect of the liferent of Dame Marion Montgomery, relict of William, Lord Semple.[1] Joining the forces of Queen Mary at the battle of Langside, he was in 1568 forfeited by the Regent, but was restored in 1573.

Alexander Glen of Bar was, on the 23d January 1610, served heir to his brother William. In February 1629 his nephew, Archibald Glen, became bound to serve himself heir to his lands.[2]

Archibald Glen, of the family of Bar, graduated at the University of Glasgow, and was subsequently a Regent of that College. In 1596 he was ordained minister of Rutherglen, from which charge he was in 1603 translated to Carmunnock. He died in February 1614 about the age of forty-four. His premature death was ascribed to the influence of sorcery at the hands of Margaret Wallace, wife of a Glasgow merchant, who was latterly burned as a witch on the Castle-hill of Edinburgh. By his wife, Janet Muir, Mr Archibald Glen had two sons, David and Thomas; and in his parochial charge he was succeeded by his nephew, Robert Glen. This gentleman died in August 1621; he bequeathed his library to his cousins, David and Thomas Glen, sons of his uncle and predecessor.[3]

Thomas, younger son of the Rev. Archibald Glen, became a prosperous trader in the Saltmarket of Glasgow; he died in 1735.

[1] Register of Deeds.

[2] General Register of Deeds, vol. 421.

[3] Fasti Eccl. Scot., i., 56, 78.

DEEDS Vol. 469. 1633 Nov. 28. { Disp. Lord Kelburn & Duchall to the Lairds of BAR - Alex^r uncle of Arch^d Glen of Bar.

———o———

Glen of Linlithgowshire.

A supposed descendant of John de Glen of the Lennox, who in 1299 was a suitor in the Court of the district Sheriff,[1] Alexander Glen is, in connection with a meeting of the Estates held at Linlithgow on the 28th September 1545, named as "Sergeant in Parliament."[2]

James Glen, "bailie" of Linlithgow in 1617, became Provost in 1627.[3] He represented the burgh in the Parliaments of 1625, 1639, 1640, and 1641.[4] On the 12th December 1632, he was placed on the Committee of Surrenders.[5]

Andrew, second and eldest surviving son of Provost James Glen, baptized 29th March 1619,[6] became a merchant-burgess of Linlithgow, and attained office as Provost. He represented the burgh in Parliament in 1651-52, and again in 1661-63. He was sent in 1652 as a deputy to the English Parliament; his salary was ordered to be paid in 1656.[7]

Provost Andrew Glen married Janet, daughter of Andrew Mylne, Provost of Linlithgow, and sister of Robert Mylne, afterwards Provost. James, third son of the marriage, baptized 18th June 1627,[8] prosecuted merchandise in Linlithgow. Entering the Municipal Corporation, he was elected Bailie and Dean of Guild. Along with his brother Andrew, he was in 1661 recommended to Parliament on account of certain losses they had sustained, during the years 1650 and 1651.[9]

Bailie James Glen married Marion, daughter of Thomas Edward of Longcroft, with issue four sons and three daughters.

Margaret the second daughter, born in December 1655, married, in January 1691, Alexander Masterton, afterwards Provost of Linlithgow, with issue.[10]

George, third son, was baptized 5th May 1663. At his baptism were present as witnesses, George, Earl of Linlithgow; George, Lord Livingstone; James Glen, styled "Old Provost," and described as the child's grandfather; and Andrew Glen, the child's uncle, styled "late Provost."[11]

Alexander, the fourth son, was born 10th April 1667.[12] A merchant in Linlithgow, he attained office as Provost. On the 17th May 1699, he, conjunctly with Robert Blackwood, received a Disposition from William Edward, of the lands of Longcroft,

[1] See *supra*.
[2] Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii.
[3] Linlithgow Parish Register.
[4] Acta Parl. Scot., vol. v., 166, 252, 258, 308, 309, 331.
[5] *Ibid.*
[6] Linlithgow Parish Register.
[7] Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii., 427.
[8] Linlithgow Parish Register.
[9] Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii., 427.
[10] Linlithgow Parish Register.
[11] *Ibid.*
[12] Linlithgow Parish Register.

and others, together extending to 114 acres. His share of these lands Robert Blackwood transferred to his co-purchaser; a charter of the entire estate being confirmed to Alexander Glen in August 1703.[1]

Alexander Glen of Longcroft married Marion Graham, by whom he had four sons and four daughters.

Agnes, the third daughter, born 24th March 1714,[2] married David Bruce of Kinnaird (who died in May 1758), with issue six sons and two daughters:— (1.) Alexander, advocate at the Scottish Bar; (2.) Andrew, a planter in St Vincent; (3.) David, killed in 1762 at the capture of Moro in Havannah. (4.) William: he, in May 1780, led the attack on Gwalior, which he took from the Mahrattas; (5.) Thomas, Agent for St Vincent; (6.) Robert, physician, Lucknow; his extensive collections in Natural History were acquired by the Duke of Marlborough.

Agnes, elder daughter of David Bruce and Agnes Glen, married ——— Hamilton of Bangour, with issue a son William, whose son, Captain William Hamilton, R.N., married Lady Mary Maule, sister of the Earl of Dalhousie, without succession. From the two elder daughters of ——— Hamilton of Bangour and Agnes Glen descend the families of Sir Bruce Chichester, of the county of Devon, and Sir George Grant Suttie, Baronet. Elizabeth, the third daughter, married ——— Warrenne without succession.[3]

James, eldest son of Alexander Glen of Longcroft, Provost of Linlithgow, received, on the 12th February 1715, a royal charter in liferent of the lands of Bonningtoun.[4] He was, on the 23d August 1722, served heir-general to his father, Alexander Glen of Longcroft.[5] He subsequently became Governor of South Carolina, and acquired a large fortune.

Andrew, second son of Alexander Glen of Longcroft, was baptized 6th September 1702.[6] He had an only child, Elizabeth, who succeeded to the family estates. She married, 30th July 1767, George Ramsay, eighth Earl of Dalhousie, and died 19th March 1807. She had seven sons and four daughters. Of the latter, Lucinda and Georgiana died unmarried. Elizabeth married, in 1786, Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, Baronet, of Moncreiffe, and is represented by her grandson the present Baronet. Mary, the youngest daughter, married James Hay of Drumcar; she died 1st April 1866.

George, eldest son of George, Earl of Dalhousie, and Elizabeth Glen, was born

[1] Register of the Great Seal, Book 80, No. 33.

[2] Linlithgow Parish Register.

[3] Mrs Cumming Bruce's Family Record of the Bruces, p. 365. Mrs Bruce erroneously describes the father of Agnes Glen, wife of David Bruce, as "James Glen of Longcroft."

[4] Register of the Great Seal, Book 87, No. 20.

[5] Chancery Services.

[6] Linlithgow Parish Register.

22d October 1770. Serving in the Army, he distinguished himself as a Commander during the Peninsular War, and at Waterloo. In 1815 he was created a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Dalhousie of Dalhousie. His third son, James Andrew, who succeeded as tenth Earl, was from 1847 to 1856 Governor-General of India, and in 1849 was created Marquess of Dalhousie.

William, second son, who inherited through his grandmother Jean Maule, the estates of the Earl of Panmure, assumed the name of Maule, and was in 1831 created Baron Panmure. Fox, his eldest son, the well-known statesman, succeeded his father as Baron Panmure, and on the death of his cousin, the Marquess of Dalhousie, without male issue, became eleventh Earl of Dalhousie.

In 1874 the lands of Longcroft, embracing 74 acres, produced from feu-duties a rental of £650, 4s.; the lands of Bonningtoun, embracing 409 acres, a rental of £798. By the noble family of Dalhousie both estates were alienated.

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Families in the Western Counties.

On the 20th May 1605, Duncan Glen, merchant-burgess of Dunbarton granted in loan to the Rev. William Brisbane of Erskine the sum of two hundred merks.[1] Malcolm Glen, burgess of Dunbarton, and Janet Buchanan his wife, were, on the 23d November 1619, parties to a bond, to which their son Thomas was a witness.[2]

On the 26th April 1653, John Glen from Linlithgow had sasine of the lands of Gorbals, Renfrewshire; also of the lands of Braidelie in the same county.[3]

A student of the University of Glasgow, John Glen was licensed by the Presbytery of Paisley in November 1687, and in February of the following year was ordained minister of Mearns; he died in 1691.[4]

At Edinburgh on the 22d June 1725, sasine was granted in favour of John Glen, merchant in Kilmarnock, and Margaret Taylor his wife in liferent, and to Helen Glen, their daughter, heritably, of the five merk lands of Asloss, in the parish of Kilmarnock.[5] On the 30th November 1795, William Glen of Asloss, merchant in Kilmarnock, was served heir to his brother John.[6]

Mr Robert Glen studied at the University of Glasgow, and in September 1704 was ordained minister of Kingarth; he was in 1724 translated to Lochgoilhead. He died on the 4th May 1749.[7]

A licentiate of the Presbytery of Glasgow, Archibald Glen was, in September 1800, ordained minister of Parton in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. He died 15th March 1808 in his thirty-fourth year. He married, 2d December 1800, Catherine, only daughter of Mr James Parlane, surgeon, Glasgow; she died on the 13th July 1825, leaving two sons; Archibald, the elder son, became a merchant in Glasgow.[8]

A distinguished and exemplary clergyman, Mr James Glen was born at Lochwinnoch in 1791. Having studied at the University of Edinburgh, he was in 1820 licensed by the Presbytery of Dunbarton. In March 1826, he was ordained minister of Benholme in Kincardineshire. Joining the Free Church in 1843, he continued his ministrations in the same parish. He died on the 11th December 1866, at the age of seventy-five.[9]

[1] Register of Deeds, Vol. 123.
[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. 332.
[3] Linlithgow and Bathgate Register of Sasines.
[4] Fasti Eccl. Scot., ii., 227.
[5] Register of the Great Seal, Book 90, No. 153.
[6] Chancery Services.
[7] Fasti Eccl. Scot., iii., 26, 28.
[8] *Ibid.*, i., 720.
[9] Fasti Eccl. Scot., iii., 858.

By a trust-deed dated 13th March 1847, Allan Glen, house-carpenter in Glasgow, conveyed to certain trustees his real and heritable estate, with the view of erecting a school at Glasgow "for providing a good practical education to forty or fifty boys, sons of tradesmen in the place." He also authorised his trustees to employ the residue of his estate in "educating unfortunate and destitute children," and in "giving relief to aged and destitute persons." On Mr Glen's death, which took place on the 18th February 1850, his trustees proceeded to construct at 72 Cathedral Street, Glasgow, the buildings since known as "Glen's School." By an Act of Parliament passed in June 1876, the trustees were empowered to enlarge the purposes of the trust,—hence the institution now provides at a moderate fee, the benefits of a high-class technical education to young persons intending for industrial, manufacturing, and mercantile pursuits.

Families in the South-Eastern Counties.

James Glen, bookseller in Edinburgh, was in 1687, by order of the Lord Chancellor Perth, subjected to imprisonment for publishing a brochure, entitled "The Root of Romish Ceremonies,"—in which it was set forth that Popery was Paganism revived. The Chancellor, it was understood, sought to take his revenge upon Glen for a *bon mot* which Lord Fountainhall has been careful to preserve. The Privy Council having in January 1686 issued an edict against the selling of books reflecting on Popery, and their Macer having brought this to Glen, he quietly remarked that "there was a book in his shop which condemned Popery very directly—namely the Bible;—might he sell that?"[1]

On the 27th October 1694, Alexander Glen, writer in Edinburgh, obtained sasine of an annual-rent of £10, 12s. of land at Linlithgow.[2]

A licentiate of the Presbytery of Kelso, James Glen, was, on the 17th July 1717, ordained minister at Whittingham: he was in October 1733 translated to Dirleton. He died on the 16th January 1749. By his wife, Elizabeth Elliot, he had two sons, Alexander and William.[3]

Alexander, the elder son, was in September 1751 ordained minister of Kirktoun; in 1757 he was translated to Galashiels, and in 1769 was preferred to Dirleton: he died on the 6th March 1805, at the age of seventy-nine. By his wife, Ann Blackadder, he had two sons, James and Walter. Both settled in England, the former as a clergyman.[4]

A licentiate of the Presbytery of Kelso, John Glen was in March 1719 ordained minister of Stitchell. In 1732 he was translated to New Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh. He married Mary, daughter of John Osborne, Lord Provost of Edinburgh.[5]

[1] Chambers's Domestic Annals of Scotland, ii., 490.
[2] Particular Register of Sasines, Edinburgh.
[3] Fasti Eccl. Scot., i., 328, 388.
[4] *Ibid.*, i., 328, 504, 551.
[5] Fasti Eccl. Scot., i., 68, 70, 474.

Families in the Counties of Fife and Perth.

A descendant of the House of Balmuto,[1] Robert de Glen, burgess of St Andrews, appears in 1337 as using a private seal; it represents the shaded figure of a cross, under which are curiously entwined the initials R. G.[2]

In "the Account" of Andrew Lundy, Sheriff of Fife, rendered 8th July 1471, John Glen is named as one of several persons whose fines are remitted on account of their being the King's tenants.[3]

In the Commissariot Register of St Andrews is recorded, on the 15th February 1548-9, the testament of Isabella Glen, relict of James Adam, in Leuchars.

Thomas Glen, residing in Newraw, near the burgh of Perth, died on the last day of February 1586. In his testament he names a son Patrick.[4]

In the churchyard of Kinghorn a tombstone commemorates by a Latin inscription, Robert Glen of Enchky, Treasurer of the City of Edinburgh, who died on the 4th May 1597.[5]

On the 26th August 1596, Robert Glen, younger of Inchkerie, on behalf of Robert Glen of Inchkerie, his father, grants a discharge to Mr John Russel of Granton for 5200 merks in respect of a bond upon the lands of Granton.[6] On the 19th March 1603, Robert Glen, younger of Inchkerie, grants sasine to Robert Glen of Inchkerie, his nephew, in the lands of Inchkerie.[7] Robert Glen, younger of Inchkerie, died at the West Brig of Kirkcaldy on the 6th October 1616; he had a son, Samuel,[8] who survived him.

In the parish churchyard of Balmerino a tombstone commemorates Christian Glen, portioner of Cultra and Bottomcraig, wife of John Wan in St Fort, who died in 1687, aged sixty-seven.[9]

A native of Fifeshire, John Glen was licensed by the Presbytery of Dunfermline, and in July 1818 was ordained minister of Portobello. In 1822 he published a treatise on the Sabbath which obtained much acceptance. He in 1843 joined the Free Church, and died at Edinburgh on the 7th November 1854, at the age of seventy-two. He married, 4th December 1818, Sarah Isabella, daughter of John Whyte of Kingston, Jamaica, by whom he had a daughter, who died in 1846.[10]

[1] See *supra*.
[2] Jervise's Memorials of Angus and Mearns, p. 196.
[3] Exchequer Rolls, viii., 35.
[4] St Andrews Com. Register, 14th June 1598.
[5] Monuments and Monumental Inscriptions in Scotland, Grampian Club, ii., 105.
[6] Register of Deeds, vol. liv.
[7] Register of Sasines, vol i., 51.
[8] St Andrews Com. Reg., 10th May 1619.
[9] Monuments and Monumental Inscriptions in Scotland, ii., 76.
[10] Fasti Eccl. Scot., i., 113.

Glen of Inchmartine, Forfarshire.

Prior to the reign of King Robert the Bruce, a branch of the Lennox family acquired a portion of land in the county of Forfar. John Glen of Inchmartine married Margaret Erskine, by whom he had a son and a daughter. John, the son, died without issue. Isabel, the daughter, received from her father the lands of Balhavill (Balhill) in the parish of Menmuir, which, on her marriage in 1305 to Walter Ogilvie of Lintrathen (son of Sir Walter Ogilvie of Auchterhouse), he confirmed to her and her husband by charter. Of the marriage were born five sons—John, Walter, David, Alexander, and George. John, the eldest son, received knighthood, and his son became the first Lord Airlie.[1]

[1] Robertson's Index, 150, 61 ; Warden's Angus or Forfarshire, iv., 216.

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